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VERY HARD NAMES FOR QUAY

"JUPAS," "ERANDED CRIMINAL,"

"SATS REPRESENTATIVE MENNEDY."

The Republican Leader Bitterly Denounced by Another Republican on the Floor of the House.—The Whole Stenate Catcher it. Too, from a Friend of the Force Bill, Washington, Sept. 8.—The House enjoyed smother big sensation to-day, and again the effending statesman is a member of the G.O.P. Bepublican family rows are becoming so from sortion with the work of the House was made perhaps this is one reason why no see stores to call "Fighting Bob" Kennedy to erder when he violated all rules of parliamentary situation, and in the most vigorous manber branded Sensitor Quay as a second Judas Bearlot, Julius Casar Burrows, apeaker proteen the House, was in the chair when the sesuit was made upon the Chairman of the National Republican call the offending member to order, seedid any enthusiastic Republican arise to have the words "taken down." The silence on the Republican side of the House was most painful, and in direct contrast to what took place on a like occasion last winter when the sitack upon Mr. Quay came from a Democrat, Gen. Spincla was thee man who first made uncomplimentary aliusions to the record of Sensor Quay on the floor of the House, and a convicted for line in Indoor the National Republican as to nee arose to robuse him. To-day every man kept silence, and when Kennedy took his seat, almost exhausted by the vehemence of his speech, the House meets and the work of the protection of the Indoor of the House, and a doren Republicans at once arose to robuse him. To-day every man kept silence, and when Kennedy took his seat, almost exhausted by the evenemence of his speech, the House meets and the work of the protection of the Indoor of the House, and a deem Republican at once arose to robuse him. To-day every man kept silence, and when Kennedy took his seat, almost exhausted by the evenemence of his speech, the House meets and the protection of his vinded in the first of the protection of the vinded in the protection of the In by the vehemence of his speech, the House meekly adjourned without a word. Kennedy is not a very conspicuous member of the House, but he has always been quite free with his tongue, and in each of his few speeches during his career in Congress he has made some statements that startled the House. To-day he surpassed himself, and it is not too much to say that he fairly astounded his colleagues on both sides of the chamber by the boldness and bitterness of his attack. It was entirely unexpected. The debate upon the Breckinridge-Clayton contested election

of his attack made it all the more effective. Kennedy is serving his second term in Congress, and has been active as an advocate of legislation in the alleged interest of the laboring man. He earned the title of "Fighting Bob" during his service in the Ohio Legislature. As Lieutepant-Governor he presided over the Senate during the sessions of 1885-97. and by his arbitrary rulings and dictatorial course saved the Senate to the Republicans by preventing the plan of the Democrata to unseat certain members as they had done in the House. Kennedy is very proud of his belligerent record and warlike title, and thinks his speech to-day renders him more than ever worthy of During this session he has been conspicuously aggressive in his advocacy of he Force bill, and is the author and circulator of the paper pledging members to refuse to vote for an adjournment resolution until the Senate should pass that measure. Since the ask down of that honorable body he has been loud in his denunciation of the "cowards," as be calls Quay and his friends, and has been enthusiastic on the subject of boycotting the Senate by refusing to pass the Tariff bill or anything else until the Force bill should become a law. In the first flush of indignation on the part of the Republicans in the House over the weakening of their colleagues in the Senate, many of them signed Kennedy's retaliatory pledge, but have since become backsliders, and are now ready to adguage used by Kennedy to-day in speaking of a member of "the other body" was wholly unparliamentary, but as no one saw fit to call im to order he is quite likely to go unpunished, and in reply to the censure of the friends of Senator Quay, can triumphantly ask

ease was progressing very tamely when the

Ohio man arose to speak, and the suddenness

them. What are you going to do about it? Mr. Kennedy said, in part: Speaking for myself, I shall nail the banner of the Republican party at the masthead with the doctrine which became inseparable from its history and its existence and which dein the right to an honest ballot and the protection of life and property, and stand ready to defend that doctrine to the last. That the Elecbeen killed by Republicans or pretended Republicans is true. Withfair treatment a bill which the House of Representatives said imperatively was demanded for the preservation of is own honor and for the safety and stability of its honor, and for the protection of the whole country against outrages and intimidation and violence is deliberately put aside without hearing and without opportunity for consideration. When before in all the history of legislation has one House of Congress deliberately put upon the other the mark of its derision and contempt? The consideration of this measure was demanded by every sonse of decency and honor. It was demanded by the House of Representatives that its floor might be purged of those who are enabled to enter by reason of violence and murder.

The Senate of the United States will learn that there is a bar of public opinion and at that bar it is now being tried. To have been a Senater in the days of Webster and Clay and Calhoun was to have been part of a body that won and had the admiration of the people of the North and South. To have been a Senator in the days of Wade and Fessenden and Crittenden, was to have been associated with men whose sense of honor would have scorned the purchase of a seat and would have denied companionship to one whose name was tarcompanionship to one whose name was tar-nished over by even a suspicion of infamy of corruption. If the Roman toga has been bedraggied in the flith and the mire of the con-turies, surely the cloak of 'Sonatorial courtesy' has been used to hide the infamy and the corruption which has dishonored andfdis-traced a body which was once the proudest in the land. The cloak of Senatorial courtesy has become a stench in the nostrills and a by-word in the mouths of all the honest citizens of the land. It means a cloak behind which ward in the mouths of all the honest citizens of the land. It means a cloak behind which shows an arrowant wealth can purchase its way to power, and then hide its cowardly head behind the chameless protection of Senatorial sleace. It means a cloak which shall cover up from the public gaze of an outraged people the hinamies which demand investigation, and which merit the punishment of broken laws and violar demand investigation, and which merit the punishment of broken laws and violar demands investigation, and which merit the punishment of broken laws and violar demands the put party blekerings may barter away a party's principles and play the demangerue in the face of the people. It means a cloak behind which preference in screen this tradits and trafficing in the rights and ilbertles of the people. It means a cloak under which not only the timid, but the cowardiv, political can cover up his tracks and be either out of fair as the necessity demands. The hour for femantorial courtesy has passed. The octeam of Senatorial progress must give way to the motor of a more enlightened and progressive and determined age. Let the old and threadbare cloak of Senatorial courtesy be hung up with the sickle and filled is bygone day.

"It was meet and fitting that Judas should

threadbare cloak of Senatorial courtesy be huse up with the sickle and flati of a bygone day up with the sickle and flati of a bygone day up with the sickle and flati of a bygone day up the sickle and flating that Judas should be paid the thirty pieces of silver; it was still a part of the circual fitness of things that, having been guilty of the basest crime of all the centuries, he should go and hang himself. History is repeating itself. The great party of the sepablic having itself. The great party of the spublic having itself. The great party of the spublic having itself. The great party of the saver yet as sisted in rivoting the anackies away ret assisted in rivoting the anackies as a saver yet assisted in a rivoting the anackies and be expected that it would redeem its piedges and its and off-repeated promises are set in a same of the said that it is about to more faithers and off-repeated promises are set in the second of the said and the said in them. If it is to be crucified its only because its chosen leaders have barried away its principles for the tricks and beity schemes of politicians. The Judas issued of 2,000 years ago is to find a counterpart in the Judas iscariot of to-day. The sadas who took its thirty pieces of eliver and went and hanged himself, has left an example for the Matt Quays that is well wortby of their histation. the floor and denoused upon my place on

Pinest Tenine Ever Built.

# THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Voting Against Contract Prison Labor

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3.—The Constitutional Convention met at 3:30 P. M. and resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Penitentiaries, providing for the abolition of the convict leasing system. After two hours' debate the following proviso was adopted:

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the Legislature from authorizing the employment, under State supervision. of convicts by any Levee Board on any public lovees, under such provisions and restrictions as it may from time to time see proper to im-

as it may from time to time see proper to impose:

"Provided, further, said convicts shall not be let to any contractor under said Board."

The Franchise Committee decided to day to vote as a unit infavor of its report on the saiffrage question. Up to this time the Cenvention has been deluged with tracts in favor of woman suffrage published under the auspices of the Woman's fuffrace Association. To-day a counter blast appeared in the shape of a document entitled "A Remenstrance." covering four pages of printed matter. The remonstrance is an exact copy of a circular against woman suffrage, which was extensively distributed among the voters of South Dakota recently, and consists of extracts from the writings of Goldwin Smith and others, together with statistics bearing upon the fate of the woman suffrage movement at the hands of the Legislatures of Vermont, Maine, New Hampsbire, and twelve other States and Territorles. The women suffragists here boldly charge that the circular of romonstrance is the work of the anti-probibitionists, who fear the influence of women in elections.

TALKING TARIFF TO THE FARMERS. Joint Debates at Agricultural Fairs in Intertor New York.

GOUVERNEUR, Sept. 3.-Congressmen Bynum and Grosvenor debated the tariff question at the Gouverneur fair to-day before 2,000 per sons, who cheered each speaker alternately with impartial enthusiasm. Mr. Bynum's line of argument in his opening speech was that protection is an evil because it restricts trade and attracts our people from what they can do well and more cheaply than the people of other nations to things that they cannot do so well. and in which they must compete with others He would have us do what we can do more cheaply than other people, and trade our produets for things that others can make more cheaply than we can. He said: " Free trade is impossible, because we must

rise the Federal revenue by import duties that will yield more or less protection."

Mr. Grosvenor characterized Mr. Bynum as a free trader, and attacked the sincerity of the Reform Club in its profession of belief in tariff reform. He recommended adherence to the policy, which, he said. "bids fair to make us policy, which he said. "bids fair to make us great—the protective policy first well established in 1861." He told of the low prices of farm products in 1845, and the high price of manufactures in those days, and drew the conclusion that this policy had wrought the change seen to-day. He declared that the old-fashioned final typified froe trade, and the modern steam reaper and thresher protection.

BINGPAMTON, Sept. 3.—At the Broome county fair to-day at Whitney's Fointlike Tariff bill was debated by Congressman Stringer, representing the Tariff Beform League, and ex-Congressman Horr for protective tariff.

## Texas Republicans,

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 3.-The Republican State Convention was called to order at noon by Chairman Degress of the Executive Committee. There are 500 delegates, half of whom are black. Degress begged the delegates to act harmoniously. He declared that when they got to heaven they would have to walk the golden streets with negroes. Chinese Turks, and as for himself, he knew no color R. B. Hawley of Galveston was elected tem-

porary Chairman. Wright of Lamar county was put up by the "Lilly Whites," as they are called, but was beaten by Cuney and the ne-

called, but was beaten by Cuney and the negroes.
The Committees on Credentials and Resolutions are in session to night. The white contesting delegations from Bears and Harris counties swear they will bott if they don't get seats in the Convention, though the majority of the delegations are manifestly against them. The Committee on Besolutions will declare against a Railroad Commission and prohibition, and will favor the Force bill, though in a modified form. The leading candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Webb, Flannagan, Osterhout, and Rector.

## Planning the Republican Campaign.

Sanaroga Sept. 3 .- The Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs mef in secret session at 10 o'clock this morn-ing. The nature of most of the business done by the Executive Committee was not revealed. but it is known that they fixed on April 21 next as the date of the next National League Convention and on Cincinnatias the place. The subject of the incorporation of the League was discussed, but it was decided not to do any-

discussed, but it was decided not to do anything at present.

The committee have formulated a plan of campaign with special reference to the coming Congressional elections, and later in the campaign will probably i-sue an address to the clubs. The committee endorse the action of Congress in all matters.

Every train that rolled into the station this atternor and evening brough delegates to

afternoon and evening brought delegates to attend the Convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, which will meet in the Congress Hall ball room at noon to-morrow. The business of the Convention includes the election of officers. There are 355 delegates, representing 30,000 active members.

## The Kansas Republicans,

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The Republican State Convention met to-day to put a full State ticket in the fleid. Chairman Henry Booth of the State Central Committee called the Convention to order at 4 o'clock ints afternoon. After the roll call, which showed 552 delegates present, W. R. Smith of Atchison was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Committee on Permanent Organization

temporary Chairman.

The Committee on Permanent Organization nominated Robert F. Moore of Buller county for permanent Chairman. Mr. Moore is a farmer, but has been prominent in the Ropublican parry of Kansas for many roars. He was conducted to the chair amid applause, and in a short speech oredicted the usual Kansas liepublican majority this fail. The Committee on Rules reported in face of chainsing all nominating speeches. The report was adopted,

The finest trains over constructed are in daily service between New York, P. Himselphia, Jaitimere and Washington Yanderson feeling, Leading and it, and O. All the care are vestbuled heated by steam, and likhted by as, and each care is neveled with a simplification by the care of the week seathers and the property man, a convenience that will be appreciated by lovers of the week. Sattling Foot of Liberty at. 468.

YES, THE STRIKE IS OVER COMMISSIONER DONOVAN AGREES WITH POWDERLY SO FAR.

The Board Examines Central Officials About Their Interviews with Enights-Mr. Powderly's Letters Gratify Mr. Webb, The Board of Arbitration concluded resterday the New York end of its investigation of the late unpleasantness between the New York Central Ballroad and its employees. The Board will sit in Albany to-morrow.

At yesterday's session in the Superior Court room General Manager John M. Toucev of the New York Central was the first witness. Chairman Purcell said to him that he was probably familiar with the testimony given

the day before, and asked him to make a statement. "About any particular case?" asked Mr. Toucey.

"Well suppose you state what passed be tween you and Edward J. Lee." Every neck was craned to hear Mr. Toucey' story. Lee is the Master Workman of D. A. 246. He testified that he told Mr. Toucey that it would be better if the company stopped watering its stock and gave some of the money to

the underpaid employees.
"I had an interview with Mr. Lee some time ago," said Mr. Toucey. "He came to make certain demands which I refused. He then told me that there was a great deal of water in the stock of the company, that a great deal of money was made by the company, and that he was bound to have some of it before he got through. That ended the interview." Chairman Purcell-Then Lee was dis-

charged? Mr. Toucey-I did not discharge him, but I repeated the conversation to the third Vice-President.

Chairman Purcell-Please state what in your opinion was the cause of the strike. Mr. Toucey-I believe the first cause was the

Mr. Toucey—I believe the first cause was the discharge of the men. I had nothing to do with that. There had been rumors in the air for some time that there was going to be trouble.

Gen. Pryor (for the strikers)—Do you think that Lee's reference to watered stock meant that because of this you could not afford to pay the men? A.—I don't know.

Theodore Voorhees, the General Superintendent of the road, testified that he had nothing to do with the discharge of any of the men. He was out of town for three weeks previous to the strike.

William Suchanan, superintendent of motive power, testified that he discharged Lee by order of vice-President Webb. He had no personal knowledge of the cause of the discharged of neighbor of the cause of the discharged for neighbor of the the cause of the discharged for neighbor of the cause of the discharged for the cause of the discharged for neighbor of the cause of the discharged for neighbor of the cause of the discharged for the cause of the

our permission from the foreman, and he used to be five, ten, and fifteen minutes late in the mornings.

William A. Valentine, a passenger trainman, who was discharged on Aug. 4, teatified on Tuesday that in a conversation he had with J. W. Stevens, station agent at the Grand Central, the latter warned him not to talk of his membership in the K. of L. as it might cause his discharge or prevent his promotion. Chairman Purcell asked Mr. Stevens to give his version of this conversation.

"I had heard a great many rumora," said Mr. Stevens, "of the way the Knights were acting along the road. I understood that they were warning all the men that they had better join the Knights and get in out of the wet or they would lose their jobs. I took an interest in Valentine and wanted to see him get along, and so I went to his house in order to learn what he had to say about the matter. I told him that I had heard he had been talking pretty loudly, and advised him to keep quiet. Valentine admitted toat he had done some talking, and that he had intimated that a strike was coming, and that it might go hard with the employees of the company who were not Knights. He told me that he had only been joking, that he did not mean what he said, and that he was sorry for it. I told him that I did not want to see him working against the company and advised him to leave the Knights. I did not offer this advice because I was opposed to the Knights or because I was opposed to the Knights in the men under you to leave the Knights?

"No, sir."

Gen. Pryor-Did you ever order any of the men under you to leave the Knights?"

"You never requested the men to sign a paper agreeing to leave the Knights?"

"No, sir."

Matthew Seery, a trainman, was asked by Mr. Pryor if he over had a conversation with

paper agrowing to leave the Knights?"

No. sir."

No. sir."

No. sir."

No. sir."

Matthew Seery, a trainman, was asked by Mr. Pryor if he over had a conversation with Mr. Stevens in reservence to the K. of L. He replied that he had.

"I went with an order to get some stuff in Mr. Stevens's office. As I was going out he called me back, and asked me to wait until he had leisure as he wanted to speak to me. When the office was clear he saked me if I belonged to the K. of I. I told him that I did. He asked me why I didn't tell him that I was going to join the order. I ropiled that I didn't think it was necessary. He then told me that he had done all he could for me. that he had done all he could for me. that he had me transferred from the Harlem road, and that my tesigning from the Knights mean that I must give up the Knights. He intimated that my tesigning from the Knights mean thread and butter to me. I asked him to give me a day or two to consider the matter. He said all right, and lieft him. I did not go near him again, but I struck with the boys, and went out with them."

Air. Stevens took the witness chair again and said:

"The statement made by Seery is in part

Mr. Stevens took the witness chair again and said:

"The statement made by Scory is in part correct, and part of it ian't. I took him that I heard he had joined the K. of L. and that I thought he had made a mistake. I told him that I had caused his transfer from one place to another, where he got more pay, and that I thought he did wrong in taking any step without carefully considering it first. He asked me if I thought he had better get out of the K. of L. I replied that he must decide that for himself, and that if he were my brother I would advise him get out, and that when it came to a strike it would be a matter of bread and butter to him. I told him that if he remained a knight he would have to go out if there was a strike whether he sympathized with it or not. I put the matter clearly before him for his own interest."

Gen. I typer—Do you know a man named Wil-

own interest."

Gen. I'rror-Do you know a man named William Gibson, a conductor?

"Yes," replied Mr. Stevens: "he came to me one day with a resignation from the K. of L. and saked me to mail it for him. I told him I would do so with pleasure, and that I was glad he had taken that stand."

"Didn't you tell him that he would either have to give up the Knights or the company?"

No. sir."

Commissioner, Denovan was asked after ad-

"No. str."
Commissioner Donovan was asked after adjournment if he considered the strike over.
"Well. I should say so," he replied with a

Commissioner Donovan was asked after adjournment if he considered the atrice over.

Well. I should say so," he repiled with a grim smile.

Chairman Purcell said the day before that the Fourd was of opinion that the contention between the road and it employees still existed. That was before Mr. Powderly's letters had been produced.

Vice-Fresident Webb of the New York Central said yesterday that the presentation of the Powderly-Lec correspondence to the Board of Arbitration was a great surprise to him. If it had been turned in before he tastified he would have liked to say zomething bearing on it. He thought that the production of the correspondence helped the company very materially.

"I can't see what in the world induced Mr. Powderly to take this course," he said. "The letters simply prove more conclusively what we have endeavoyed to show all along, that these men are enemies to the public good and make it a husiness to breed trouble. They want to make the public believe that they have done all in their power to avert a strike and that they were emposed to it, do they? They mean that they were opposed to a strike after they found that they couldn't throttle the company and were defeated. Far from the Central's welcoming a strike, we had no such thought in mind until the Knights of Labor had done all in their power to buildoze us. It looks as if they took this method to acknowledge their urter defeat without the humiliation of declaring the strike off.

"If the Knights are aiming at legislation as the result of the inquiry of the Board of Arbitration decided to recompany from dismissing an employee without sundenn neith that has well be dissappointed. If the sough of Arbitration decided to recompany from dismissing an employee without sundenn neith at a law be passed prohibiting a company from dismissing in employee without sundenn neither the world's Fair shows that this organized labor, does the sard a particle how much disconnior it occasions to the public in accompissing its ends.

Chicago, popt 3.—Looal A

THE BIG CARPENTERS' STRIKE

Two Handred Chiengo Contractors Take Their Men Back at Advanced Wagen. CHICAGO, Sept. 3,-Already 200 contractors are paying or have agreed to pay the union scale, and agreements are being signed rapidly by men anxious to have their work go on without interruption. Reports received at the headquarters of the Strike Committee indicate that 4.300 carpenters obeyed the orders of the council and quit work. About 1,500 men either refused to strike or misunderstood the orders, believing that as they were receiving the union scale of wages they were not required to go out. About 500 union carpenters are still unaccounted for, and whether they refused to quit could not be learned. At all events, there is only a faint semblance of a strike in progress.

#### BUILDERS TAKE A HAND IN.

If They Stop the Building Trades Will Peel the Weight of the Brick Boycott. The Mason-Builders' Association held a protracted and very earnest meeting last night in the rooms of the Building Trades Club at 20 East Twenty-first street, and discussed the trouble between the brick manufacturers and the building trades unions. There was a general disposition to acknowledge that the boycott of the New York market by the manufac turers had made bricks pretty scarce and would make them so much scarcer in the near future that building operations would have to be suspended hereabouts. Many of the members were of the opinion that it would be advisable to cease work on buildings now under construction until there was a probability of completing them without vexatious delays caused by the scarcity of brick. Mr. Martin of Peck, Martin & Co. wanted the meeting to name a date when building operations should cease. The meeting adjourned without doing

cease. The meeting adjourned without doing that. If the association decides that its members shall cease building, thousands of men in the building trades unions will be thrown out of work.

According to the representatives of the Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades, enough bricks had arrived yesterday to keep the workingmen directly and indirectly interested pretty busy; but according to Mr. W. K. Hammond of the local committee of the Association of Manufacturers, the supply was extremely scarce. Mr. Hammond said:

We are going to win. The situation to-day assures us of victory. Only one large load of bricks, shipped by a manufacturer outside the association, arrived to-day. Five contract boats and two beycotted schooners from Verplanck's Point landed bricks. There were not more than 800.000 unloaded allogether, and there will be a gieat deal less within a few days. Only 15 barges are watting to be unloaded this week, against 75 barges two weeks ago."

The State Board of Arbitration made an attempt yesterday to bring about a compromise

weeks ago." The State Board of Arbitration made an attempt yesterday to bring about a compromise between the brick manufacturers and the Board of Walking Delegates. Six members of the Board, James P. Archibald of the paper hangers, Oliver Carrol of the engineers, C. P. Rogers of the marble cutters. William Taylor of the brick handlers, John Gay of the building material drivers, and John McKim of the carpenters and Johners, met the Arbitration Board at the Glisey House and decided that they would be willing to submit their case to arbitration if the brick manufacturers would also. Mr. Archibald said:

"We want it distinctly understood that we do not seek the services of the Board of Arbitration. But we are ready to let the Board be the arbiter, and we will abide by its decision, novided the brick manufacturers are ready to do the same thing."

of the Commissioners will probably consuit the Executive Committee of the brick manufacturers at its meeting at the Astor House to-day.

#### ANOTHER WESTPORT MYSTERY. Aged Mrs. Taylor Found Murdered in Her Lonely Dwelling.

TROY. Sept. 3.-The Champlain valley, near the scane of the Floyd tragedy, has another murder mystery no less revolting. Last Saturday night the body of Mrs. Beddin Taylor, a widow more than 70 years old, was found by neighbors in the little farmhouse where she had long lived alone. The spot is on an unfrequented road about midway between Westport and Mineville.

The body was on the floor in the front room. and was almost naked, and the undergarments were in shreds beside it, as if they had been forcibly torn from the body. There were no bruises, cuts, or other marks of external ence upon her person, but the position and condition of the body more than suggested that the poor old woman had been feloniously assaulted, and that she had died of fright. The door leading to the sleeping room was shut, but on opening it it was seen that the old woman had probably

she had died of fright. The door leading to the electing room was shut, but on opening it it was seen that the old woman had probably retired for the night, as her outer clothing was in a heap by the side of the bed, which had been occupied. The front door had been bolted, and that it had been necessary for the murderer to force it was evidenced by the broken casing.

A jury began an investigation Monday. Charles A. Wright was the principal witness, and he told a story so peculiar that he is now under arrest, and an indignant population is freely declaring that he should be lynched, the testified that he was passing Mrs. Taylor's house about \$100 on Saturday night and heard ories of "murder" and "hein." He did not stop to investigate, but wont on to the nearest house. John Baker's, one-quarter of a mile distant, and told there what he had heard. Air. Baker was not at home, but Jessie C. Junior, a hired hand, was, and, faking a lantern, Wright said he and Junior went to the Taylor house, and, finding the front door slightly sjar, entered, and discovered the body as already described. Wright also testified that he went up to the body, and, feeling of the face, found that it was cold and the limbs rigid. He and Junior then returned to Baker's house, and is the women were afraid to remain alone in the house the two men stayed there over night.

Junior's testimory corroborated that of Wright so far as the finding of the body was concerned, but Junior added that Wright's face was scratched on the left check and under the left eye. He did not notice whether the scratches were bleeding.

The Sharrow brothers testified to seeing Mrs. Taylor pass them Saturday at Bartiett Pond, on her way home from Almaville, and about a mile outside the village. Wright was with them at the time, and he was slightly intoxicated. He had two bottles of liquor, and took a couple of drinks in their presence. As hirs, Taylor passed them Wright asked her an insulting question, to which the woman did not reply. The two brothers were fishing at

the wished he had not left the woods, where he had been chopping.

Mrs. Comiskey, another neighbor of Mrs. Taylor's, testfiled that the murdered woman had stopped at her house on her way home, and had told her about the insulting words of Wright. This witness added that she had arged the old woman to stay all night at her house, but could not prevail upon her to do so.

#### Named for Congress, Charles W. Watkins (Republican) in the Fifth Michi-

gan district.
S. P. Suider (Republican) in the Fourth Minnesota Andrew Ashton (Democrat) in the Sixth Illinois dis-rict trict
Charles Barwig (Demograt) in the Second Wisconsin
diatriot
Dr. J. G. Evans (Prohibition) in the Tenth Illinois Dr. J. G. Evans (Probibilion) in the state district.
The Hon. L. F. McKenney (Democrat) in the First New Hampshire district.
The Hon. John Sanford (Republican) in the Twentisth New Yer's district (renominated).
C. H. Smith, Republican, Fourth West Virginia district.
W. H. Felton, Democrat. Seventh Georgia district.
Confressman Brickner, Democrat. Fifth Wisconsin district. district.
Thomas Lynch, Demograt, Ninth Wiscona'n district.
William J. Rosers, Demograt, Second North Carolina
district: also Farmers' Alliance casidate.
W. L. Lewis, Sepublicas, Thirteenth Ohio district.

Assembly Nomination. A. N. March of Houngfield was nominated for the Assembly by the Fermers' Convention of the First Jefferson district yesterday. BOSTON WILD OVER REED.

AN ENTHUSIABLIC RECEPTION TO THE BPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Me Stops Over on His Way to Maine Long ough to Tell a Big Audience in Fan euti Hall of the Great Things the Re-publicans Are Being for the Country.

Bostow, Sept. 3.-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is a bigger man in Boston than is President Harrison. The fact was established to-night. President Harrison was in Boston three weeks ago, but there was no excitement over his coming. Czar Reed stopped here to-night on his way to his district in Maine, where the Democrats have been pulling down his politiical fences, and Boston went wild over him. He remained in the Speaker's chair at Wash ington until he saw defeat staring him in the face, and then he hustled. His journey to Boston was a very quiet one. He rode in a parior car and few people recognized him. At New Haven a delegation of Republicans interrupted a little nap which the wielder of the gave! was

taking. They wanted Mr. Reed to open the campaign in Connecticut, but he wouldn't make any promises until after the election in Maine. He reached Boston at 5:30 o'clock and left the train at the "know-nothing" crossing. Only a few were in the secret. there was no popular demonstration until later in the evening. A big "luncheon" was spread at the Vendome, to which the Speaker did full justice. Twenty stanch Republicans dined with him and tried to put him at his ease respecting the coming election. Nobody would have supposed from Mr. Reed's face that he felt the slightest anx iety as to the result. He chatted and told stories, and was apparently in the best of spirits. After the eigars had been lighted carriages were ordered, and Mr. Beed was carried

riages were ordered, and Mr. Beed was carried off to Faneuil Hall to "meet a few friends."

The party climbed the winding stairway in the rear of the hall, and when Speaker Reed's fat beaming face appeared over the railing a mighty shout went up, and the roof nearly went with it. Faneuil Hail was backed with human beings of both sexes. They were all friends of Mr. Reed, and had gone there for the sole purpose of bidding him godspeed. Such a gathering had never before been seen in Boston. The campaign has not yet opened here and there was no big question of public interest to draw the crowd. Their sole purpose in going there was to see and hear, and cheer Speaker Reed. And they did cheer him. They kept on cheering for two or three minutes.

President Lane of the Boston Merchants' Association and Congressman Henry Cabot

Association and Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge spoke) but the crowd didn't care much

President Lane of the Boston Merchants' Association and Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge spoke) but the crowd didn't care much for what they said.

Mr. Reed began his speech by expressing gratification at the reception given him, saying it was a great satisfaction to any man to know that the people of the United States were behind his associates and him. Any amount of individual courage might be greatly strengthened by the addition of the courage of other people. The strength of a nation was the atrength of its united people. What terrified the wrongdoors was a union of good men. Continuing, he said:

"All progress is over the ruins of old institutions. Men are intrenched behind the use and wont of their lives, and being so intrenched, light desperately against any one who carries the breastworks; and if you look at one of the newspaper headlines you will see what the feelings were of some gestiomen whose intrenchments were being carried. It is amazing to notice the history of the House of Representatives and of Congress to see how in detail is carried out this principle that when things are to be done, the Republican party does them. The great struggle which has been made by the Democratic nouse of Representatives for years has been not to be economical in the expenditures of the Government, but to cut down the sum total of appropriations. They have teen striving in every way to pile up the surplus, not merely by taxation, but by parsimony, in their action in the expenditure of money. So long as they could point to the clogging of business which results from the storing of money in the Treasury they seemed to be happy, but now they are busily engaged in showing that the surplus has disappeared. They are unable to be contented either with a surplus or without one. There is no doubt but that the expenditures of the Government, and nobody who does not carefully consider this matter can ever realise the righteous action of the liepublicing party in both House and Senato, and how much it has cost fieme to be economica

much it has cost them to be economical in a true and proper sense. There has been advertisement broadcast of this surplus, and every human need and want has been set togother to try to get money out of the Treasury for other than public purposes, but not one of these schemes has been setcessful. All the expenditure has been selections, and proper. We shall expend nearly our income. We shall expend the extent of \$50,000,000 in addition thereto.

"One great element of expenditure is ponsion legislation, which is not understood in New England, and the character of it is not fully appreciated. In no other subject can any man see the greatness and diversity of thought that there is in this great republic. With us the soldier is comparatively content with what he has received and with what is promised him in the pear future. But in the West there exists a different feeling. These stories about a vast surplus have set men wild with the idea of a service pension which would bring emolument to every man in the service. We have had to meet not merely the contention of those who are parsimoniores and not willing to do what was fair to the soldier, but those who wished to do such things as with the present revenues of the Government are impossible without bankruptcy and ruin. It is with those that the Republican party grapples with the question and solves it with that measure of justice which is satisfactory to the whole people of the country.

"So have we met all such questions. We have given to the Post Office Department its due need of increase. Wherever the necessities of the Government require any additions we propose to give it to the people. Such is the magnificent growth for the country we can do this safely. We have net all questions in this spirit. Here was that question of the result has been reached which

great you and give you the thanks of the Republican party for the help which Massa-chusetts has given to the party during the past year."

The Hon, Henry Cabot Lodge followed Speaker Reed, and was greeted with cheers, its said in substance:

"We have come here to honor a man who represents a great principle, who has broken down the system of obstruction which had reduced the lower House to stagnation, who, by his will, has enabled the machine of the people to move forward. It is very easy to sit down in a newspaper office and arrange all public matters, and another and very difficult thing to do it in the face of opposition. One principle the people have decided on is that the majority shall govern. We were confronted when we came into power with the question whether we should do any business at all. As the first step we elected Mr. Reed Speaker. (Applausa.) The second step came when they refused to let us have a quorum. We have prevented them from wasting time in wholesale, but they still waste it in detail. We believe the majority should rule also at the ballot box, and if a pure ballot is right in the North it is right in the South: it is right everywhere. We have passed a bill that follows the Australian Ballot bill, and has no force but the force behind any bill."

When the last speaker had finished there were more cheers for Mr. Reed, and he showed his appreciation by leading over and shaking hands with two or three in front of him. That was a blunder on his vart, for the rest of the big crowd wanted to shake hands to 50 Mr. Heed stepped down on the reporters' table, which creaked ominously under his weight, and, supported on one side by Chairman Euristets of the Republican State Committee and on the other side by Editor Erreet of the colored men's paper, Mr. Reed shook hands with hundrous who passed by. He leaves Boston to morrow morning in a special car and will speak briefly at haverhill. Then see will so direct to his own district and take charge of the Republican campaign there.

BIG REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

Page's Majority in Vermont Less Than Half that of Billingham Two Yours Ago. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Sept. 3 .- One hundred and eighty-eight towns give Page (Rep. for Governor, 27,775; Brigham (Dem.), 15,841; all others, 1.162; majority for Page, 10,852. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham (Rep.), 39,861; Shurtleff (Dem.), 15,483; all others, 1,108; majority for Dillingham, 23,270.

Ninety-six towns in the Second Congress district give Groul (Rep.) 14,190, Shurtleff (Dem.) 6,528, scattering 5; majority for Groul, 7,657. Seventy-three towns in the First Congress district gives Powers (Rep.), 10,975; Maloney

(Dem.), 6.020. Majority for Powers, 6,955. The number of towns to be heard from in the First district is thirty-nine; in the Second. thirty-five. BUTLAND, Sept. 3. - The hottest and most protracted contest for town representative in the history of Rutland resulted after four ballots, lasting until 3:20 this morning, in the election of Thomas W. Mahoney (Dem.) by 34 majority over three other candi-

dates. The contest was noteworthy because Rutland is recognized as the home of the high license movement, and the defeat of P. W. Clement (Rer.), the father of the movement. was accomplished by a small minority, about 200 Prohibitionists voting for the Democratic candidata.

#### WHO ENIFED MALLASCRITZY

All the Blood is Inside His Rooms and There's None on His Shoes.

Frans Mallaschitz, the murdered Austrian nurse, was buried in St. Michael's Cometery yesterday afternoon, and to-day in the Yorkville Police Court an attempt will be made to fathom the mystery of his death at the post poned examination of Richard and Sarah Walsh. Yesterday Detective Samuel J. Campbell raked the Second avenue sewer between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-second streets and searched the closets of the tenement house at 318 East Seventy-first street, where the murdered man lived, without finding the knife that was used. Little Julia Walsh, the neighbor's daughter

repeated her story, positively affirming that Maliaschitz left her parents' apartments and went out on the stoop before her mother started from the house. Julia says that her mother told her not to let Mallaschitz into their rooms if he returned and tried the door, and that before her mother went away she refused to al-low the Austrian to send for more beer, say-

fore her mother went away she refused to allow the Austrian to send for more beer, saying that all had had enough.

Capt. Gunner had Mallaschiti's elderly widow repeat her story yesterday. She altered it somewhat, denying this time that her husband had with him any money except a dollar ulil. She now declares that she asked him who did the stabling, but that he only called his stepdaughter's name. Mrs. Ada Martley, a dressmaker, who was there, denied on Tucsday that she had had any talk with Mallaschitz. Yesterday she said that she saked him many times in German who had cut him. She got no reply.

Mrs. Martley says also that the man's shees, when she found him on the bed, had been taken off and were not stained with blood. His trousers were saturated with blood, and the detectives want to know why. If he was cut outside and walked in, no blood trickled into the shoes. They would also like to learn why he only blood stain upon the door was inside, below the knob, and only one or two drops fell on the floor, while the bedroom was full of it.

#### A REROIC MOTHER'S FATE.

She Rushes Into's Burning Building and Perishes with Her Daughter. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.-By the explosion of coal-oll lamp early this morning at 1,504 Germantown avenue the building was set on fire. and Mrs. Sarah McIntyre, 60 years old; Mamie McIntyre, her 10-year-old daughter, and Sarah Logue, 17 years, were burned to death. The police have arrested Chas McInture 80 years old, the son of Mrs. McIntyre, on suspicion of having caused the fire A partial investigation is said to show that McIntyre came home drunk last night, and upset the lamp in his bedroom Inst night, and upset the lamp in his bedroom.

The inmates of the house were Mrs. Mary Kelly and her two children, occupying the second story back: Mr. and Mrs. Siegelfuss and their son. sieeping in the third story, the three unfortunate victims of the fire, and Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Kelly aroused her children, and, half carrying, half leading them, she rushed down the back stairs and reached the

and, half carrying, half leading them, she rushed down the back stairs and reached the street in safety. When she had removed her children out of daugershe recintered the house and assisted Mrs. Meintyre to reach the street. The Siggeliuss lamily had, in the mean time, made their way through the smoke. Suddenly Mrs. McIntyre, who was standing in the street in her nightdress, screamed out for some one to save her daughter and niece, who were still in the burning building. Before the firemen and speciators realized her purpose she dashed into the smoke and flames and started to make her way up the stairs. For an instant her figure was clearly outlined by the red light of the fire as she made her way up the stairs, and then, before the horriise crowd could even cry out, a great gust of black smoke enveloped her and she disappeared. The firemen poured torrents of water on the flames and soon had them under control. When they made their way into the building the charred and blackened bodies of the two girls and the heroic mother were found lying together at the head of the stairs.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Some Canadians Say the Chinese Are Immoral, and Glut the Labor Market, OTTAWA, Sept. 3.-At to-day's session of the Dominion Labor Congress a letter from the Victoria (British Columbia) Trades Assembly. calling the attention of the Congress to the in-

calling the attention of the Congress to the increase of Chinese immigration during the last year, was read. It protested particularly against this immigration because of the immorality and the congression of the labor market that resulted therefrom.

It said that the oplum habit was becoming so common in the West among young white men that it was no longer a cause of horror or even of wonder. "Surely," the letter goes on to say, "the Dominion Government is not so dend to the future of Canada as to allow these things to continue. Legislation as exclusive as that of the Australian colonies would have the desired effect." as that of the Australian colonies would have the desired effect.

The feeling among the organized laboring men in Victoria is strongly in favor of re-tricted immigration. This they believe would be only a just recognition of the rights of Canadian workingmen.

## Boys on Strike.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.-Two glass factories, the argest in this city, employing about 750 men. were forced to shut down to-day owing to the boys at both places going on strike. These isds have to "snap up" bottles, shut moulds, and in divers ways assist the men, and without them no work can be done. Their grievance is that the helipers employed at a new glassisctory recently established are getting more pay than those at Swindell Fros. and laker lires, & Co.'s factories. The boys at Swindell Bros. were the first to strike. About 200 boys are now out, and the remaining 200 will go out to-morrow. boys at both places going on strike. These

## Westlaghouse Strikers Beaten.

PITTERUEOU. Sept. 3 - The strike of employ ses at the Westinghouse works was terminated by the men coming to the shops to-day and requesting their old places. This action is the result of a meeting of the strikers this morning, when it was decided that innstruct as they could not hold out any longer, they had better go back to work. The strike affected about 1,200 men.

# JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music in the East River Park this afternoon at 4 John swinton who has been traveling in Europe returned yestering on the sleatuer becade. His health a hisproved, but he still far from robust.

Commissioner Gifroy has instructed Superintendent Loomies the Europe of Severio Investrate and report to him concerning a combinant that the accommissioner for the Europe of the Severion of the Severion in the Severion of Severion of Severion of Severion of Severion of Severion of Severion Severion (Severion Severion regularly dumped in other of the sixty similar formers. At an election for officers of the sixty similar formers vertex (Grps held at the artners on Thesias light, three officers wire chears. Freedom to pp. Themsel, the content Freedom to pp. Themsel, Cantour Vice Freedom! Therefore, the product of the product of the sixty of the product of the prod

J. Agric.

J. H. Britten appeared before the Excise Commissioners reserving a complainant against calconscepers.

W. F. Heushan of 300 Feventh avenue. Adolph Herman of 200 Lighth avenue, and J. C. Peierpen at 294 Lighth avenue. when he charges with selling him ber on Sanday, July 24. They desired the accumulation, and the Commissioners reserved their decision.

# WILL DE LEUVILLE FIGHT

HE IS SAID TO VEARN FOR THE BLOOM OF A FRENCH REPORTER.

It is All on Account of Mrs. Lestie-The Marquis Makes a Target of His Shadow to a Mirror and Goes to France for a Buck

By Dunlay's Cable News Comp LONDON, Sopt. 3.-The Marquis de Leuville left this city to-day for Boulogne, where he ar-rived this evening, and registered at the Hotel Marine. He went to Boulogne to fight a duel to-morrow morning. The other party to the duel is a French correspondent for a syndicate of Paris newspapers. Both men have declared that they will fight to the death, and there is

little doubt expressed as to their failure to

meet as arranged. The origin of the duel lies among the other relics of Mrs. Frank Leslie's visit to England two months ago. Last week this French correspondent, not having heard of a previous reporter having been kicked down stairs for the same query, called on the Marquis de Louville and plunged into the preliminaries of an interview touching the many qualities pos-sessed by Mrs. Leslie, her desirability as a wife, and so on. But Leuville declined to be interviewed. He called the reporter a Gallie nuisance, and then offered for a small money consideration to kick the present reporter out as

he had the previous one.

But the Frenchman was too muscular for this sort of amusement, and so the Marquis dropped back in his armchair with an expression that was almost human on his face, and listened to the violent language that the Frenchman fired at him. He stood there before Leuville and assailed everything that is sacred in the Marquis's life and history. Called attention to his long hair, to its kalsomining effect on his coat, to his shady shirt collar, and his more than shady hands. Then the Frenchman took up the subject of Mrs. Leslie, and

man took up the subject of Mrs. Leslie, and made himself so successfully obnovious that the Marquis could no longer tolerate the abuse, leaped to his feet, shouted loudly for help, and succeeded in pushing the door against the back of the retreating reporter.

The sleep of the Marquis that night only intensified his indignation, and the following morning, forgetting the first provision of the code and losing sight of the great chasm that yawns between a nobleman, and a newspaper man, he determined to challenge the Frenchman to a duel, and sent his friend, Bir Claude de Crapigny, Bart, with the necessary outlists as a "second," and the meeting was arranged for Thursday at daybreak.

The greatest secrecy has been maintained concerning the affair, though it is thought that the police of Boulogne of the intended bloodshad, and they may find means to prevent it. A reporter called at Leuville's chambers this evening and saw Miss Black, the housekeeper, a lady who has evidently imbibed some of the Marquis's diplomacy, for she at first disclaimed all knowledge of duels, noblemen, reporters, or anything at all bearing on the subject excepting Mrs. Leslie, of whom she possessed alively remembrance.

Then Miss Black became loquacious and told

anything at all bearing on the subject excepting Mra. Leslie, of whom she possessed alively remembrance.

Then Miss Black became loquacious and told all she knew before the reporter had reached the rear stairs. She verified the report that the Marquis had gone to Boulogne, and she tearfully feared with murderous intent. She deciared that for the last few nights she had been frightened out of her sleep by the Marquis practising with his revolver from one end to the other of his drawing room. All night long she deciared that he had been packing off regulation distances, dropping handkerchiefs, turning at his own word of command, and firing at his served him as a target. The mirror that served him as a target when the served him as

## A Bolt from the Sky Killed Him.

DOLAND, S. D., Sept. 3 .- Last night at the Riggs farm, while on the straw stack at the threshing machine, Peter Peterson was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning from an almost clear sky. The stack was about fifteen feet high. As the bolt struck the stack a flame feet high. As the bolt struck the stack a flame ascended six feet, and it left as hole from the top to the bottom of the stack the size of a barrel, with sides as smooth as a wall. Peterson was found dead on the stack, with his clothing all torn off. The deadly fluid apparently struck the top and back of his head, tore the hair and skin from his head, ran down his body, tore off the skin, and left the body bleeding all over, with several holes torn out of the flesh. His ciothing was ripped off and lay by his side burning.

## Long Dead in the Ramble,

The remains of a young man were found resterday afternoon lying beneath a ledge of rock near the bottom of the waterfall, about rock near the bottom of the waterfall, about 200 feet east of Schiller's monument in the Rambie in Central Park. The body had been there a week or more. It was that of a man about 26 years old, dressed in a diagonal suit, brown Derby, and brown jumper. He lay as if sleeping, with his hands under his head. For two or three days the Park police had been searching near Schiller's monument expecting to find a corpse. The lining in the man's hat bears the trade mark of "Stanley & Co., London." He was evidently a laborer.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday throughout the middle Atlantic and New England States, in the Southwest, and in the Rocky Mountain districts. Southwest, and in the Rocky Mountain districts, Heavy rain fell in the south Atlantic States from North Carolina to Fiorida and in the sass Gulf States to New Orleans. Rain fell in the Davious, Minnesota, Howa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Michigan. The rain area was without any well-defined centra. The lew pressure actuended in a trough from Texas to the upper lakes, with an area of high pressure moving down from Montana with clear, colder weather, courts for the westward of the case, so causing frosts to the westward of the rain area. The rain will probably extend to the lower lakes and Ohie valley to-day, while the colder weather will occupy the upper Masourt and Mississippi valleys, probably with troots in both districts.

The highest Government temperature in this city was

62°; lowest, 62°; average hunddity, 72 per cent.; wind averaged ten miles an hour, shifting from southwest to

To-day promises to be showery, with stationary temperature: to-merrow, fair, cooler.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, in Tus Sus building, recorded the temperature yesterday as fol

10 Mar. 1880, 1880 Average Sept 3, 1880 7196

sional office forecast fill 8 P. M. fill appar.
For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, finode Island, Connecticut, fair; warmer, variable winds, becoming easterly.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, New Jerocy, fair: warmer, variable winds, becoming south easterly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland,

and Virginia, fair; warmer, southerly winds. For western New York and western Pennsylvanias

## SPARKS PROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Congressmen Thomas G. Flood of the Twenty-eighth New York district, has retired from the contest for remonitation by the Replichicans.

Sillwell Briggs of New Chaite, Fa., has been appointed by the New on Associate Judge for Lawrence county in place of the H. Green receased.

The population of Chippewa Falls, Viz. as amounced by the Penson Office yes-rate, is \$5.5% increase 4.5% of has visited 7.5% increase 4.5% of has visited 10.5% increase 1.5% increase 1.

The Census Bursau sent to the Attorney General res-terdry schedules of twenty-three districts in cf. Faul. Tuese schoolses Wil form part of the retord in the cases against the enumerators charged with padding the return.

cases against the enumerators charged with padding the returns.

Applications have been received by United States Commissioner desiret from all Missenchuse is cities for the Arman of the Fan cities for the Arman of the Fan cities are stated and the other are New triburester. The fan cities are of the cities are New triburester.

Withing Lake and II years old, was found dead in the yard of the Arabic Corporation at his retain, Asas, the hard fatter from the Architecture is his fined with hosty in the fatter from the Architecture in his fined with hosty in the Architecture. The horn areas do the contribution of the State Botto man had been drinking.

The accord animal convention of the International Frinting Francisconer, Union was been a history granter day, and there withers were relected. President C. W. Williams Union of Philadelpata: Place Vice Frencheni, J. W. Williams Union it forours accord the Frencheni, J. W. Williams Union it Organics according to the Frencheni, J. W. Williams Union it Organics Second Vice Frencheni, J. J. Hawkins, Union J. Omaha Secretary and Treasure.

Z. J. Hawkins, Union of According